

THE
VARIETIE
of Memorable
and worthy matters.

By Walter Owsolde.



Imprinted at London by I. R. for Ieffery Charl-
ton and are to be solde at his shoppe, at the
great North doore of Paules.

1605.


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and worthy matters.

By Walter Cope.



Printed and Sold by J. W. at the
Great North door of St. Pauls
Church.


To the Right vvorshipfull Sir *Willi-*
am Remuey, Knight and Alderman of
the Citie of London.

Right Worshopfull, you may iustly thinke I am very bold, be-
ing in respect a stranger unto you, to offer vp these lines to
your favorable censure, yet the love & good affection which
I owe to your worship for some sufficient causes: may fully
excuse my rashnes in that behalfe: and considering withall your gen-
tle disposition, hoping you will take in good part this meane gift, not
respecting the value thereof but the good will of the giuer, as did that
woorthy King accepting with gentle hart a draught of water of a
simple kind, so I expecting you will curiously vouchsafe the patro-
nizing of these simple collextions, although there be nothing woorthy
your reviewing contained therein, yet if you grant it but the rea-
ding, you may finde some matter which may eyther delight you, by
bringing into your remembrance such memorable & worthy things
as haue hapned in former ages, or drine other drouisie thoughts out
of your mind: which if it so come to passe, I shall haue the full scope
of my desires, and be the more bolde an other time to offer to your
view some thing of better worth. And so I leaue you to the merci-
full protection of Almighty God, whom I beseech to blesse you with
increase of worship, long life, and eternall happines.

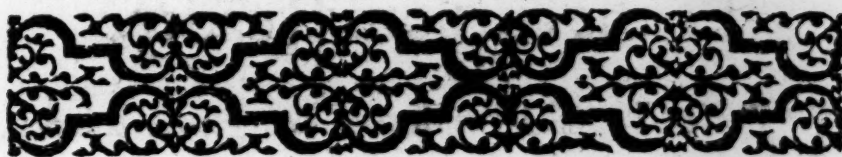
Yours to commaund
Walter Owfold.



To the curtiuous Reader.

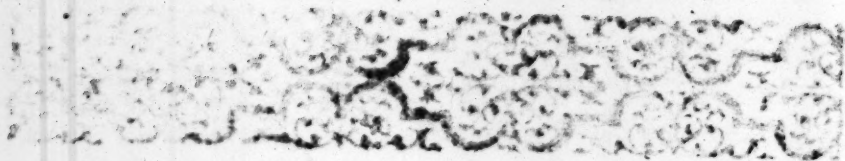
WHen I consider with my selfe gentle Reader, of the sundry kinds of delights which men of diuers natures take pleasure in : as som in reading ancient histories, whereof there are many sorts and kinds containing the amorous discourses of young gallants, with the lines of their enamored Mistresses, lively disciphnering foolish dorage in old men & stale widdowes, with the inconuenience of matching old age and wilfull youth together, and againe : some take pleasure in reading Chronicles, declaring the famous and worthy acts of valiant Captaines, and famous Governours, with the changes and alterations of former times, which may much profite men of all sorts. Therefore I thought good to publish this small Treatise, taken and collected out of diuers ancient learned and well approoued authors, not unnecessary to be had in remembrance, which I hope the learned will take in good part, because it saue them a labour in perusing ouer diuers volumes, to find the time and place where and when the matters heerein expressed, were begonne, performed, continued, and ended, and as for the other sort I hope they cannot mislike it, treating of matters which without this booke they should neuer haue knowne : and so I leaue it to your fauourable censure.

Yours as you like this
Booke, W. O.



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The Apple.

[illegible]



The foure parts of the world.



ASIA, so called of the Daughter of *Ocean* and *Thetis*, or as some say, of *Asia* the son of *Manee* King of *Lidia*: is seperated from *Europe* by the riuier *Tanais*, nowe called *Don*, by the sea called in time past *Palus Meotides*, now *Mare de Zabache*: and by *Pontus Euxinus*, now *Mermatour*: and by part of the *Mediterranian* sea: and frō *Africk* by the riuier of *Nile*.

Europe, that old Writers coniecture to be so called of *Europa*, daughter of *Agenor* King of *Libia*, is seperated from *Asia* as is already showne; and from *Africk* by the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Africke, which some say is so called of one *Affer*, of the line of *Abraham*, is seperated from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean* sea, and from *Asia* by the riuier of *Nile*.

America, or *West-India*, so called of *Americus Vesputius*, but first found out by *Christopher Columbus* of *Genoa* the yere of our Lord 1492. It is in manner of an Island, round about enuironed with the great *Ocean* sea.

The foure Monarchies.

THE first Monarchie was of the *Assirians*, founded by *Ninus* about the yere of the World 2220. augmented by the Queene *Semiramis*, and after it had endured the terme of 1300 yeeeres, it was translated by *Arbaclis* vnto the *Medes* and there hauing endured 350 yeeeres, it was lost by *Assiages*, and conquered by *Cyrus*.

The second Monarchie was of the *Persians*, founded by *Cyrus*, the yere of the World 3425, which after it had endured 191 yere, was lost by *Darius*, and subdued by *Alexander the great*.

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The third Monarchie was of the *Grecians*, founded by *Alexander the great*, in the yeere of the world 3634, and before Christ 320 yeeres; after whose death it was deuided among the Prefects, which in his life time he had appointed in diuers countries: by which diuision *Seleucus* was King of *Syria*, *Ptolomew* of *Egipt*, *Antigonus* of *Asia*, *Cassander* of *Macedonia* & *Greece*: all which countries were after subdued by the *Romans*.

The fourth Monarchie or Empire was of the *Romans*, founded by *Julius Caesar*, the yere of the world 3914, after the building of *Rome* 706 yeeres, and before Christ 47 yeeres. This Monarchie flourished about the space of 470 yeeres, till that after the death of *Theodosius the great*, it was deuided by his two sons into two Empires: *Arcadius* was Emperour of *Constantinople*, which Empire endured (though afterwards much diminished by the inuasions of barbarous nations) vntill the yeere of our Lord 1453, and then was quite lost by *Constantine*, and conquered by *Mahomet* second king of *Turks*. *Honorius* was Emperor of *Rome*, which Empire shortly after, in the yeere of our Lord 475, & about the ninth month of the raine of *Augustus*, was vterly ruinated by *Othacar* king of *Goths*. And long after, the yere of our Lord 801 it was restored by *Charles the great*, and by him vnited to the crowne of *France*: and by his successors translated into *Germanie*, where it yet remaineth as a shadow onely, or representation of the greatnes and maiestie of the ancient *Romaine* Empire.

The sixe ages of the World.

IN the deuiding of these ages, there is great contrarietie of opinions among Writers: for that some follow the computation of the 72 Interpreters, & some follow the Hebrues, and the cōmon text of the Bible. The first age from the creation of the world till the vniuersall flood, endured according to the Hebrues 1656 yeeres, which agreeth with the saying of *Saint Hierom*, *Bede*, *Filo*, and the common text of the Bible. The Seauentie two Interpreters, and *Eusebius* hold that it endured 2242 yeeres, and *Saint Austine* is of opinion, that it endured 2272. Of this age few or no things are recited worthy

thy of memory.

The second age from *Noe* his flood till the birth of *Abraham*, endured according to the 72 Interpretours, *Eusebius*, and the greatest part of writers 942: and according to the Hebrewes but 292 yeares: Saint *Austin* counteth 172 yeares. In this age was builded *The tower of confusion*: the Empire of the *Assirians* beganne, and the great City of *Ninive* was builded, which contained in circuit three daies iourney.

The third age from *Abraham* to *David*, endured by the agreement of all Authors 942 yeares. During this age was the peregrination of *Abraham*: the beginning of the *Amazones*, *Sodom* and *Gommorre* were destroyed: *Ioseph* was sold to the *Egyptians*: *Moises* passed the red Sea: *Iob* the iust: *Iason* conquered the golden Fleece: the destruction of *Troy*: the *Latins* beganne to raigne in *Italie*.

The fourth age from the beginning of the raigne of *David*, till the peregrination of the Iewes into *Babilon*, endured 485 yeares: during this age the Empire of *Assirians* was translated to the *Medes*, the *Olimpiades* of the *Grecians* beganne: *Carthage* was builded by *Dido*, & *Rome* by *Romulus*: *Byzance* was also builded: the destruction of *Ierusalem* by *Nabucodonosor*, and thereupon the captiuitie of the Iewes.

The fift age from the transmigration of *Babilon* to the coming of *Christ*, endured by the agreement of all, 589 yeares. During this age *Cyrus* beganne the Monarchie of the *Persians*: the 70 yeare of this age the Iewes returned to their Countrie: *Consuls* began to rule in *Rome*: *Zerxes* inuaded *Greece* with an armie of 1000000 men: *Plato*, *Aristotle*, and *Demosthenes* flourished with many other worthy Philosophers: *Alexander* wonne the Monarchie of the world: the destruction of *Carthage* by the *Romaines*: *Cesar* vsurped the Empire of *Rome*.

The Sixt age beganne at the birth of our sauour *Christ*, which yet endureth, and shall endure to the end of the world.

The seventh age beganne at the birth of our sauour *Christ*, which yet endureth, and shall endure to the end of the world. **B**

The seauen wonders of the world.

THe first, were the walls of *Babylon*, built by *Semiramis*, of stone ioyned together with a strange kind of slime and gluish mortar, which groweth in the mines of those Countries, and especially in the lake where stood in time past *Sodom* and *Gommorre*, now called *Asfaltide*. These walls according to the towne, were built in quadrangle, and contained in circuit (as sayeth *Plinie* in the 26 Chapter of his sixt booke) 60 miles; so that euery square was fiftene mile long; they were 200 foote high, and fiftie foote thicke: and to builde these walls were hired by *Semiramis*, out of diuers Countries for a long space, 300000 men.

The second, was the *Piller of the sonne*, offered by the Gentiles vnto *Iupiter*. This Piller stood in the Ile of *Rodes*, and was made of yron, in the forme of a man of incredible greatnesse; in so much that a man might scarce fadom the great finger thereof. After it had stood 56 yeares, it fell downe by reason of an earthquake, and so lay till the Ile was wonne by the Souldan of *Egypt*; who carried so much mettell away, as loaded 900 Camels.

The third, were the *Piramides* of *Egypt*: among the which there is one especially noted, about the Citie of *Memphis*, now called the great *Caire*; this *Piramis* couered about 40 acres of land, at the foote or foundation thereof; it was all built of marble stone, and in the building thereof were employed continually, for the space of 20 yeares, 360000 men: and for the sustenance of these workmen, was disburs't in radish and such other rootes 1800 talents, which according to our reckening is the summe 1880000 crownes: this might seeme vncredible, were it not that it is affirmed by so many authors of authoritie.

The fourth, was the *Mausol*, of *Adanfol* King of *Caris* and husband to *Artemisa* so called: this woman for the great loue she bare to her spouse, burned his dead corps, and dranke the powder thereof, thinking no Sepulcher so worthy thereof, as her owne body; and the rest of the powder she buried in this famous

famous Tomb, the stone whereof was of an excellent kind of marble: it was 411 feet in circuit, and 25 cubits high, and was environed about with 36 Pillers of stone, wonderfully well carued.

The fift, was the Temple of *Diana*, builded by the *Amazones*: it was 455 foote long, and 220 foote broad, and in it stood 127 marble Pillers, each of them being 70 foote high: the worke thereof was so wonderfull curious, that it was 220 yeares a making.

The sixt, was the image of *Iupiter Olympique*, in *Achaie*; all of Porfire, an infinite number of little peeces ioyned together: this image beside the excellencie of the worke, is especially noted for the greatnesse thereof, and was the more famous by reason of the gamigs, called *Olimpiades*, there kept.

The seauenth, was the Tower *Faros*, nigh vnto *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, builded by *Ptolomie Philadelphie* King of *Egypt*, to direct the passengers which came to take haven thereabouts, by burning of pitch, or other like things in the toppe: this Tower was of a meruailous height, and singuler workmanship: the building whereof cost according to our money 480000 crownes. Some authors put for the seauenth wonder, the Gardens and Orchards vpon the walls of *Babylon*. Others put the Obelisque of *Semiramis*, which differeth in nothing from a *Pyramis*, sauing that it is all of one stone: the Obelisque, *Semiramis* caused to be wrought, and taken out of the mountaines of *Armenie*, it was a hundred and fifty foote high, and every square was foure and twenty foote braod at the bottome; so that it contained in circuit 96 foote.

The seauen wise men of Greece.

Bia borne in the haec Towne of *Prieme*, in the Countie of *Ionia*.

Solon borne in the Iland of *Salamine*, *Chilo* borne in *Lacedaemonia*, *Cleobulus* borne at *Lind* in the Ile of *Rhodes*, *Pittacus* borne at *Mycilene* in the Ile of *Lesbos*, *Thales* borne at *Miletus* in *Greece*, *Periander* King of *Corinth*.

The tenne Sibylles.

THe first was of *Persia*, called *Samberta*: which among other Prophecies sayd. The womb of the Virgine shall be the saluation of Gentiles.

The second was of *Libia*, one of her Prophecies were. The day shall come that men shall see the King of all living things, and a Virgine Lady of the world shall hold him in her lap.

The third was *Themis*, surnamed *Delphica*, because shee was borne and prophesied, at *Delphos*. A Prophet shall bee borne of a Virgine.

The fourth was *Cumæa*, borne at *Cimerie* a Cittie of *Campania* in *Italia*: who prophesied, that God should be borne of a Virgine, and conuerse among sinners.

The fift was the famous *Eriphra*, borne at *Babylon*: who especially prophesied a great part of our Christian religion, in certaine verses recited by *Ensebeus*; the first letters of euerie which verses being put together, make these words, *Iesus, Christ, Son of God, Saviour*. These verses are translated into Latine by *Saint Austine* Lib. 18. and 23, *de ciuitate dei*: the substance whereof followeth. The earth shall sweare sighte of iudgement: from heauen shall come a King which shall raigne for euer, that is to say, in humaine flesh; to the end that by his presence he iudge the world; so the vnfaithfull atwell as the faithfull shall see God with their eyes aloft among his Saints; and in the end of the world, the soules of men with their bodies shall appeare; whom hee shall iudge when the roundnesse of the earth, vttilled shall be full of clods of earth and grasse, men shall cast away their idols, and all their precious Jewels, the world shall be consumed with fire, hee sha'l pierce the inferiour parts, and breake the gates of darke hell: then to the flesh of Saints shall be given free and cleere light, and the euill shall be burned with eternal fire; all secrets shall be opened, and euery one shall knowe the secret of his neighbour, and God shall discouer the consciences and harts of all men: then shall there be lamentation and gnashing of teeth, the Sunne and Starres shall loose their light, the firmament

ment shall be dissolued, & the Moone shall be darkened, the mountaines shall be throwne downe, and the vales shall bee made equall with them, there shall bee nothing in the world higher or lower then another, mountaines and vales shall be made plaine, all things shall cease; the earth shall be dryed vnto powder and dust, the fountaines and riuers shall be burned likewise, then shall a trumpet sound from heauen in wofull & horrible manner, and the opening of the earth shall discover confused and darke hell, with the torments and paines of the miserable condemned, and heere before the iudge shall come euery King: a riuier of fire & brimstone shal fall from heauen. Diuers other things were prophesied by this *Sibylle*: and because they were obscure, and therefore not to be comprehended by the Gentiles before they came to passe, she sayed of her selfe these words. They shall thinke me a false and blind Prophetisse; but when they shall see these things come to passe, they will remember me & call me no more a false Prophetisse, but a Prophetisse of the almighty God.

The sixt was called *Samia*, borne in the Ile of *Samos*, which said: Hee beeing rich shall be borne of a poore mayde; the creatures of the earth shall adore him, and praise him for euer.

The seauenth was called *Cumana*, because shee prophesied at *Cumas* a towne of *Campania* in *Italie*: shee prophesied that he should come from heauen, and raigne heere in pouerty: hee should rule in silence, and be borne of a virgen.

The eight was called *Helespontica*, borne at *Marmise* in the territorie of *Troy*. A woman shall descend of the Iewes called *Marie*, and of her shall be borne the sonne of God, named *Iesus*, and that without carnall copulation: for shee shall be a Virgen before and after his birth: he shall be both God and man, he shall fulfill the lawes of the Iewes, and shall adde his owne lawe therunto: and his kingdome shall remaine for euer.

The ninth was of *Frigia*, and prophesied in the towne of *Ancire*, one of her sayings were; The Highest shall come fro heauen, and shall confirme the connsaile in heauen, and a virgen shall be shewed in the vales of the deserts.

The tenth was *Albanea*, surnamed *Tiburtina*, because she

was borne at *Tiber*, 15 mile from *Rome*. The invisible Word shall be borne of a virgin: hee shall conuerse among sinners, and shall of them be despised. *Lactantius Firmianus* reherfeth diuerse of their prophecies, without making any particular mention of them: they are to be referred specially notwithstanding (as it should seeme) vnto *Sybilla Samberta*, who wrote 24 Bookes in verse; chiefly intreating of the coming, miracles, and life of *Christ*, whereunto, the sayings of all the other *Sibylles* are conformable.

S. Austine likewise in the 23 chapter of his 18 booke *De ciuitate Dei*, reciteth those prophecies as followeth. Then hee shall be taken by the wicked hands of the Infidels, and they shall giue him buffets on his face with theyr sacriledge hands, and they shall spit vppon him with theyr foule and cursed mouthes. Hee shall turne vnto them his shoulders suffering them to be whipped; yea hee shall holde his peace without speaking ere a word, to the end that none shall knowe from whence his words proceedeth. Hee shall also be crowned vvith thornes; they shall giue him gall to eate, & vineger to drinke: behold the feast that they shall make him: in so much that thou ignorant and blind people shall not know thy God conuersing among men, but thou shalt crowne him with thornes, mingling for him gal and vineger. Then the vaile of the temple shall rend, and at midde day it shall be darke night for the space of three houres. So the iust shall die the death, and his death or sleepe shall continue three dayes: and when he shall haue been in the bowels of the earth, hee shall resuscitate and returne to life.

Lactantius moreover, lib. 4. chap. 15. reherfeth these prophecies of them. Hee shall raise the dead, the impotent and lame shall goe, and runne nimbly, the deafe shall heare, the blind shall see, the dumbe shall speake freely. And a little before that, sayeth, with five loaves and two fishes, hee shall nourish in the Deserts 5000 men, and the fragments thereof shall be sufficient to satisfie many more. Many other things were foretold by these *Sibyls*, as well of the ruines of great States as of *Christ*.

The

The twelve Apostles with their martyrdomes.

Iames the sonne of Zebedee, called *major*, for that hee vvas chosen to be an Apostle, was sent to conuert *Spayne*, from whence by reason of the obstinacie of the people, (for he conuerted in all but nine persons) hee returned shortly againe to preach in *Iudea*. Where by the enuy of a Jewish Bishop called *Abiathar*, he was accused, and beheaded by the consent of *Herod Agrippa*. His body was conuained by his disciples first to *Ierusalem*, and from thence to *Spayne*, where it yet remaineth in *Compostella* a famous pilgrimage.

James the sonne of *Alphaey*, called *minor*, for that hee vvas last chosen, hee was the first Bishop of *Ierusalem*, and that by the space of thirty yeeres: and then as he was preaching in the Temple, hee was throwne headlong downe by the Pharises, and by them stoned to death. He was buried by the Temple.

Simon by Christ called *Peter*, through the indignation of *Nero*, because he had overcome *Simon Magus*, was crucified with his head downward, according as he desired.

Saul, after his conuersion called *Paul*, after hee had endured and escaped many dangers and torments, as beating with rods, and put in the stocks by *Philippus*; stoned in *Listria*, deliuered to wilde beasts in *Ephesus*, bound and beaten in *Ierusalem*, and many others: lastly came to *Rome*, where by the commaundment of *Nero*, hee was beheaded (because hee was a *Romaine* borne) the same day that *Peter* was crucified. *Paul* in steade of *John*, because hee ended not his life with martir-dome.

Phillip, after hee had preached through the whole Countie of *Scythia*, and conuerted a great part thereof in the space of 20 yeares, was at the last in the Cittie of *Ierapolis* (when hee had there extirped the heresie of the *Hebeonites*) fastened to the crosse, and so died.

Bartholomew went to preach in *India*, and afterward came to *Albania* a Cittie of *Armenia* the greater, where he conuerted the King of that Cittie, and destroyed the idols, wherefore by the commaundment of *Asiagus* brother to the King *Po-lemus*, whom hee had conuerted, hee was dead quicke. His bodie was afterwards brought to *Italie*, and is as some say at

Rome.

Andrew, *Simon Peters* brother, went first to preach in *Achaia*, and afterward preached in *Scythia*: but lastly hee was taken at *Patras* a Cittie of *Achaia*, by *Egeas*, Proconsull of that Prouince: who because he had conuerred his wife *Maximilla*, cast him in prison, where he was sore beaten, and lastly stretched out and bound on a slope crosse, to augment his torment, and so died.

Thomas preached the Gospel to the *Parthians*, *Modes*, *Persians*, *Hyrcanians*, *Bragmans*, and conuerred a great part of *India*. He was by the infidells throwne into a burning furnace, and came out unhurt. Finally, because he prayed God to destroy the idole of the sonne, which the infidells would haue compelled him to worship, hee was by them thrust through with speares and swords.

Matthew, after he had preached much in *Iudea*, he went into *Ethiopia*, & there conuerred the greatest part of that Countrey. Finally, hauing newly ended his prayers, and leising vp his hands to heauen by the altar, certaine spies came behinde him, and ranne him through with their swords: which was donne by the commandment of a King of those Countreies.

Iudas, called also *Thadens*, after the ascension of our Lord, was sent by *Thomas* to heale *Ahagar* King of *Edissar*, afterwards he preached in *Pontus*, and *Mesopotamia*, and conuerred many cruell and barbarous people. Lastly, hee came to *Persia*, where for counfounding of their idols, was suddenly runne vppon, and murdered by the Paymin Bishops of that Countrey. He is buried at *Netre* a Cittie of *Armenia*.

Simon, called *Chananeus*, brother to *Thadens*, and *James* the lesse; after he had preached in *Egypt*, returned to *Ierusalem*, whereof by the consent of the Apostles, he was made Bishop after the martirdome of his brother *James*. As touching his death and martirdome, some say that he suffered with his brother *Iudas Thadens* in *Perse*, others, that he was through the enuie of Heretikes, accused to bee a Christian afore the Consull *Atticus*, and therefore crucified, as his maister was.

Matthw, after the ascension of Christ, chosen by the Apostles to supply *Iudas* some, was borne at *Bethlem*, & descended

of

of the Tribe of *Juda*, he preched altogether in *Judea*, where lastly he was accused by his enemies of perjurie, or rather blasphemie, and therefore hee was condemned to be stoned to death by two men; during which torment, one smote him with a hatchet, and so he suffered martyrdom.

The tenne persecutions vnder the Romaine Emperors.

THe first beganne in the 13 yeere of the raigne of *Nero*, in such sort, that the Christians were faine to hide theselues in caues of the earth.

The second began in the 12 yeere of the raigne of *Domitian*, who caused *S. Iohn* the Euangelist to be put in a vessell of burning oyle, whereof he receiued no hurt.

The third began in the tenth yeere of the raigne of *Traian*, which ceased afterwards by the pittie and meanes of *Plinie*, 2, prefect of the Empire.

The fourth beganne vnder *Marcus Antoninus*, and *Aurelius Commodus* Empire.

The fift began at the commaundement of the Emperour *Seuerus*.

The sixt began by the indignation of *Maximinus*, who especially persecuted the Clergie.

The seauenth began vnder the Emperour *Decius*, and continued cruelly.

The eight began vnder the Emperour *Valerius*, who though at the first he were a Christian, yet afterwards beeing corrupted by certaine herericks, he became a most cruell persecuter of Christ his Church.

The ninth began vnder the Emperour *Aurelianus*.

The tenth began by the commandement of the Emperors *Dioclesianus* and *Maximianus Hercules*: this persecution was farre more cruell and generall then any of the rest: insomuch that *Dioclesianus* in the orient, and *Maximianus* in the occident, destroyed all Churches, and tormented the Christians with all strange torments.

The eight times that Rome hath beene taken.

Rome was first taken by the *Gaules*, vnder the conduct of theyr captaine *Brennus*, the yeere of the foundation of the

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the Cittie about 365, the yeere of the world 4835, & the yere before Christ 364. This *Brennus* is by the Britain & English Chronicles reported to be a *Britain*, and brother to *Belinus* king of Britain; but neither the Chronicles of *Rome* nor of *Gaul* doe speake of any such matter.

Rome was secondly taken by *Alaricke* king of *Gothes*, after he had held his siege to it the space of two yeeres, which befell the yeere of the foundation of the Cittie 1164, the yere of our Lord 412, and the 25 yeere of the Empire of *Honorius*. It is written in the Chronicles of *Constantinople*, and in other places, that as *Alaricke* (beeing a Christian,) marched with his host towards *Rome*, a certaine Munck, of holy life and great authority, came vnto him, who hauing audience, admonished and counsailed him to breake of that euill purpose, and to remember that he was a Christian, and that for Gods sake hee would moderate his wrath, and that he should not take pleasure in the shedding of Christian blood, sith that *Rome* had not in any respect offended him. Vnto whom *Alaricke* answered him, Thou must vnderstand man of God, that it proceedeth not of mine owne will that I goe against *Rome*: but contrarily I assure thee, that euery day there cometh vnto me a man, which constraineth and importuneth me thereunto, saying vnto me, Hasten thee, goe against *Rome*, destroy it vtterly, and make it desolate. At which wordes the religious man beeing astonished, durst not reply: and so the King followed his enterprise.

Rome was thirdly taken by *Gensericke* king of *Vandales*, the yeere of the foundation of the cittie 1208, the yeere of Christ 456. who sacked and burned it in many places, which befell in the Empire of *Marcian*.

Rome was fourthly taken by *Totila* King of *Gothes*, vwho because hee could not obtaine peace of the Emperour *Iustinian*, (who trusted too much in the power of his Lieutenant *Bellisarius*) commaunded the Cittizens to awoyde the Cittie, and afterward burned, sacked, and destroyed almost all the Cittie, walls, and the Capitall, and made it altogether desolate: in so much that neuer since it could be repayred according to the first forme, although a while after *Bellisarius* peopled and repaired

repaired a great part thereof, and calling againe the old inhabitants, fortified and strengthened much the walls. This desolation, and of all other most lamentable, happened the yeare after the foundation of the Citty 1300: after Christ 548, & the 21 yeare of the Empire of *Iustinian*.

Rome was fiftely taken by the same *Totila*, King of *Goths*; after that *Bellisarius* had repeople & repayed it: but whereas before he had almost destroyed it, hee now called againe the Cittizens, which were fled at his comming, and traiailed all he could to restore and repaire that which he had destroyed: and behaved himselfe towards his subiects, and especially towards the *Romaines*, not like a stranger but a father. This happened but three yeares after he had destroyed it.

Rome was sixtly taken by the *Mores & Sarrazins*, followers of *Mahomet* his law, which in great multitude came into *Italy*, and in the yeare of our Lord 833, sitting in *Rome*, *Gregorie* the fourth, & gouerning the Empire *Lewis* the first; besieged, tooke, and sacked *Rome*, prophaning the Temple of *Saine Peter*: which donne they returned to their shippes, charged with prayes and prisoners.

Rome was seauenthy taken by *Henry* the fourth of that name, Emperour of *Germanie*, sitting in *Rome*, *Gregorie* the seauenth: this time *Rome* was most cruely destroyed, by reason that both the armies of the *Pope* and the Emperour scumished, and fought long within the Citty, and the *Capitole*, which had beene before (destroyed), was now againe (repayed) which befell the yeare of our Lord 1082: authors write that *Rome* neuer was so much endamaged at any thing, as at this, for the lamentable destruction that was donne by the *Normans* on the *Popes* side, and *Germanes* for the Emperour.

Rome was last taken by *Charles*, the last Duke of *Bourbon*: who being slaine as he scaled the walls at the first assault, and by that chance, the souldiers being in libertie and without a head, pittifully destroyed the Citty, and committed all kind of enormities, and barbarous cruelties, sauing that they burned not the Churches, although they spoyled and robbed them to the vtermost, for a great part of the armie were *Germanes*.

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and most of the *Germanes Lutherans*. This aduersitie happened to *Rome* the yeare of our Saviour 1527, sitting at *Rome* *Clement* the seauenth: and gouering the Empire *Charles* the fift.

The seauen Electors of the Emperour of Germanie.

THree Ecclesiasticall: that is to meane, the Archbishoppe of *Magonce*, called the *Archchancelour* of *Germanie*: the Archbishoppe of *Colen*, called the *Archchancelour* of *Italie*: and the Archbishoppe of *Trenes*, called the *Archechancelour* of *France*. Foure Temporall: the Marquis of *Brandebourg*, great Chamberlaine of the Empire: the Duke of *Saxonie*, beareth the sword before the Emperour: the Earle *Palatin* of *Rhene*, *Dapifer*, of carrying the plate: the King of *Bame*, Taster to the Emperour, or *Karuer*. These Electors were first ordained by the Emperour *Otho* third of that name, in the yeare of our Lord 1000, to take away the dissention which before times had beene for the choosing of Emperours: and ordained moreouer, that being chosen by these seauen Electors, he should be called *Cesar*, but being afterwards crowned by the Bishop of *Rome*, he should be called *Augustus*.

The three crownes of the Emperour.

THe first Crowne is of silver, for the Realme of *Germanie*, and is kept at *Aix* the Chappell. The second Crowne is of yron, for the Realme of *Lombardie*, and is kept at *Modene*, a little Towne not farre from *Milan*. And the third of gold, for the Empire of *Rome*, where it is kept.

The xij. Peers, or Pairs of Fraunce.

IN the Realme of *France* to be a Peer, is the greatest dignitie vnder the King, for that in many thinges they haue almost equall authority with the King; for Peer in the French tongue signifieth equall. But because it might be too prolix a matter to speak of theyr prerogatiues, it shall suffice to number them, and each of theyr offices at the sacring or coronation of a new King. These ancient Peers are twelue in number; whereof fixe are of the Clergy, and fixe are Lay men: the

the sixe of the Clergie with theyr offices at the coronation, are the Archbisshop and Duke of *Reims*, which hath his accustomed charge to oynt and consecrate the King, the Bishop and Duke of *Laon*, who office is to bring the holy Ampoule, or diuine water, wherwith the King is annointed: the Bishop and Duke of *Langres*, whose office is to bring the scepter & the hand of iustice; the Bishop and Earle of *Beauvais*, bringeth the Kings cloake; the Bishop & Earle of *Chaalons*, bringeth the Kings Ring; the Bishop and Earle of *Noyon*, bringeth the Kings gyrdle. The sixe temporall Peers with theyr offices at the coronation, are the Duke of *Burgundie*, Deane or chiefe of the rest, whose office is to bring the kings crowne; the Duke of *Guyen* bringeth the first square banner: the duke of *Normandie* bringeth the second square banner: the Earle of Earle of *Tolowze* bringeth the Kings spurres: the Earle of *Champaigne* bringeth the kingly banner, or the standart of warre: and the Earle of *Flanders* bringeth the Kings sword, And although the five first temporall Peerdoms be vntied to the crowne, and the sixt bee subiect to another Prince, yet at at the Kings coronation, there are other noble men appointed to supply theyr roome and offices. These be the twelue ancient Peers, although since theyr creation others haue been made, which though they haue like authoritie to iudge in the Court of Parliament, yet they want offices at the Kings coronation, and beare not that maiestie that the other Pees doe, for that they are not of so great antiquitie.

The eyght Parliaments of France.

THE chiefe & generallest iustice of the realme of *France*, is continually kept in eyght Citties, wherein are Pallaces made expressely for that purpose: and this generall kind of iustice is deuided into eyght parts, according to the eyght Citties, and euery of them are called Parliaments, which differ very little from our *Termes*: but whereas these are but foure times in a yeere, those are continually kept, each of them hauing in stead of our Lord Chancellor, a chiefe President.

The first and chiefest of these Parliaments is that of *Paris*, called the Court of the Peers of *France*: and to the equitie and

and iudgement of this Parliament, many forraigne Kings and Princes haue submitted themselves in matters of greatest importance, as to the most venerable and chiefest Senare of iustice in the world. Such were the Emperor *Fredericke* the second, called *Barberousse*, king of both *Sicils*, when he submitted himselfe to the iudgement of this Court of Parliament, as touching all the controuersies of his Empire and kingdoms, which he had against Pope *Innocent* the fourth: *Philip* prince of *Tarente*, and the Duke of *Burgundie*, who submitted themselves to this Parliament, for the controuersie betwixt them vpon the expences of the recovery of the Empire of *Constantinople*. The Duke of *Lorraine* subject to the Empire, and the Lord *Guy* of *Chastillon*, who submitted themselves to the iudgement of this Court, as concerning the limitation of their lands and possessions: the Daulphin of *Vienn*, & the Earle of *Sa-roy* submitted themselves to the iudgement of this Parliament, concerning the title betwixt them; for the homage of the Marquisat of *Saluces*. Moreover, without the consent of this Parliament, it hath not bene seene that the Kings of *France* haue done or passed any matter of importance touching the state of the Realme, so much is it respected both within the Realme and abroad. This Court of Parliament was first ordeyned by *Phillip the fayre*, King of *France*.

The second Parliament is at *Bordeaux*, for the countries of *Guyen*, *Gascoine*, *Zaintonge*, *Perigort*, part of *Peulhon*, and others: and was first ordained by *Charles* the seauenth.

The third Parliament is at *Rouen*, for the Dukedome of *Normandie*, first made Exchequer by *Phillip the fayre*, and afterwards continuall Parliament by *Lewes* the twelfth.

The fourth Parliament is at *Toulouze*, first ordained for certaine times of the yeere by *Phillip the fayre*, and afterwards made continuall by *Charles* the seauenth, for the Country of *Languedoc*.

The fifth Parliament is at *Grenoble*, for the country of *Daulphine*, instituted by *Lewes* the xj.

The sixt Parliament is at *Dyon* for the Dukedome of *Burgundie*, it was likewise ordained by the sayd *Lewes* the xj.

The seauenth Parliament is at *Aix*, for the Earledome of *Prouence*,

Proume, appointed by *Letter the xij.*

The eighth Parliament is at *Renes* in *Britaine*, ordained by *Henry the second*. Of all these Parliaments *Paris* Parliament is the chief, and certaine cases are referred to be iudged only at the Parliament of *Paris*.

The seven Saxon Kingdomes that *Englond* was once divided into.

The first, was the Kingdome of *Kent*: which had his beginning by the *Saxon Hengist*, in the yeare of our Lord 476: and the fift yeare of *Vortiger* King of *Britaine* his last raigne (for he had beene deposed) the Kingdome continued 340 yeares, till that *Egbert* King of *West Saxons* vanquished *Badrud* last King thereof, and ioyned it to his owne Kingdome.

The second Kingdome was of *Sussex*, or *South Saxons*, which began by the *Saxon Ella*, in the yeare of our Lord 482: and the second yeare of *Aurelambrose* King of *Britaine*. This kingdome continued not above 112 yeares.

The third kingdome was of *Essex*, or east *Englishmen*, and contained *Northfolke* and *Southfolke*: it was first begunne by the *Saxon Uffa*, about the yeare of our Lord 492: and the 11 yeare of *Aurell Ambrose* king of *Britaine*. This kingdome continued 376 yeares; the last king whereof was *Saint Edmond* married by the *Danes*.

The fourth was the kingdome of *West Saxons*, containing the *Westcountrie* of *England*, and had his beginning by the *Saxon Cerdic*, the yeare of our Lord 522: and the fift yeare of *Arthur* the great king of *Britaine*, and endured from the first yeare of *Cerdic* to the last of *Alfred*, the tearme of 378 yeares. The kings of this Countie subdued at length all the other sixe kingdomes, which *Egbert* beganne, and *Alfred* finished, making of all the Southpart of this land one Monarchie.

The fifth was the kingdome of *Northumberland*, containing the Countie betwixt the *River of Humber* and *Scotland*, had his beginning by the *Saxon Ida*, king of *Britaine*, the yeare of our Lord 547: and the second or last yeare of the raigne of *Aurell Canon*, king of *Britaine*. This kingdome of *Northumberland*

berland was at the first divided into two kingdomes, the one was called the *Bravaria*, which bended towards the North & the other *Deira* (about) the Countie of *Durham*: and this kingdome continued some while under one king, sometime vnder two, the tearme of 409 yeeres: first vnder the *Saxons*, and then vnder the *Danes*.

The first kingdome was of the *East Saxons*, or *Essex*, which began by the *Saxon Sebert*, the yere of our Lord about 614: & continued from the beginning of the reigne of *Sebert* till the eight yeere of *Edward the elder*, 993 yeeres.

The 7. kingdome was of *Mercia*, containing *Huntingtonshire*, *Hertfordshire*, *Glocestershire*, and others: and was the greatest of all the other, taking his beginning of the *Saxon Penda*, in the yere of our Lord 626: after the comming of *Hengist* 126 yeeres: during the reigne of *Cadwallan* king of *Britain*, and continued from *Penda* till that *Edward the elder* chased out the *Danes*, about 280 yeeres. These 7. kingdoms of the *Saxons*, beside that of *Wales* & *Scotland*, were all contained at once in this Iland of *Britaine*, and continued along space.

Fine Orders of Chivalrie, which continue at this day among Princes.

THe first and ancientest of these Orders of Chivalrie, or Knighthood, is the Order of the Garter, instituted the yere of our Lord 1348 in *Bordeaux*, chiefe City of the dukedome of *Gyne* in *France*, by *Edward the third*, king of *England*, and then possessor of that Dukedome: which order he consecrated, and dedicated to *S. George*, though the mooves of the institution thereof, proceeded of the losse of a Garter, which he supposed to have been the Countesse of *Salisbury*, but I referre the Reader to the *Chronicle*. And it hapned in this manner: as one day he was entertaining her with pleasant talke, a Garter chanced to vntise and fall downe, the King endeavouring to take it vp, wittily caused such a jest as moved the Noble-men to laughter: the Countesse thereat blushing, and blaming that more then freely familiarie of the King, for that he had caused such a jest among the audience, sayd

saide thynp to him, and the rest; *And you get many pence:*
 which enghistred, in, *disfession he be* which *will shew the thynp*.
 And the King in recompence of his rashnes, said forth with,
 that before it were long, those Noble men which had made a
 iest and laughing at the Garter fallen downe, should esteeme
 themselves much honored to weare it for a marke of honour
 and chivalrie, and thereupon ordayned the saide Order, and
 dedicated it to S. George, and made thereof 26 Knights, and
 ordained that they should weare their clokes of violet callour
 Veluete, their hoods of redde Veluete, lined with white Da-
 maske, theyr bases of redde Veluete, and vnder the left knee a
 blew Garter, buckled with golde, garnished with pious
 stones, and about it wrought the wordes of the Countesse of
Salisbury, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE,
 and a collar of gold full of red & white Roses; with an Image
 of S. George hanging thereon: & about these Roses are writ-
 ten those words which are in the Garter. This Order is cele-
 brated on S. George his day, being the 23 of April.

And although it was first ordained at *Zondar*, yet the said
 King *Edward* the third, would that the siedge and place of the
 solemnising thereof should be at the Church of *Winfar*, heere
 in *England*, where at the same time he founded Chanons or a
 Chanonry, for the better prosperitie of the Knights of his or-
 der.

The second order in antiquitie, is the order of the Annun-
 tiation, instituted anno dom. 1356 by *Edward* the first of that
 name, Earle of *Sauoye*, and surnamed the greene Knight. The
 Knights of this order weare a great collar of gold, made wyre-
 ding with three laces which are called of loue, wherein are
 enterlaced these wordes, *FERT, FERT, FERT*, euerie
 letter importing his Latin word, thus, *F. fortitudo, E. eius, R.*
Rhodum, T. tenuit: that is, his force hath conquered *Rhodes*:
 and at this Collor hangeth an image of our Lady, and of an
 Angell saluting her, and for that occasion is called the Order
 of the Annuntiation. This Earle ordained this Order in sup-
 port of *Amé* the great, Earle of *Sauoye*, which succoured the
 Knights of Saint *Iohn*, when they conquered the Ile of *Rhodes*
 vpon the *Turkes*, in the yeare of our Lord 1310.

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The third in antiquitie is the Order of the golden Fleece, founded upon the fable of the golden fleece, that Jason with the other Argonauts went to seek in the Ile of Colchos, which is so meant, that hee went to the mine of gold: and ordained by Philip the second, for named the good Duke of Burgundie, in the yeare of our Lord 1430: the complete number of which Order are 24 Knights: and weare their cloakes and hoods of Scarlet, garded with embroidery, made with flames of fire, and a Collor of gold, made with fire stones sparkling out fire, wherewith hangeth a Fleece of gold: and appointed for the celebrating of that Order Saint Andrenes day, being the 30 of November. But the Emperour Charles the first (heire of the house of Burgundie, and chiefe of that Order) changed their apparell, and ordained that their clokes should bee of crimson Velvet, and their hoods of violet coullor Velvet, and that underneath they should weare a Cassocke of cloath of silver.

The fourth in antiquitie is the Order of Saint Michael the Archangell, instituted by Lewis the 11, King of France, the first day of August, in the yeare of our Lord 1469: and ordained that of this Order there should bee 36 Knights, gentlemen of name and of armes without reprooch, of whom hee himselfe was chiefe and Souveraigne, and after him his successors Kings of France. And the brothers or companions of this order were bound, at the receiving thereof, to forsake and leave all other Orders, if any they had, either of a Prince or any companie, onely excepting Emperours, Kings, and Dukes, which beside this Order, might weare that Order whereof they weare chiefe, with the agreement and consent of the King and constancie of the sayd Order: and in like manner the sayd Kings of France might weare beside his owne, the Order of other Emperours, Kings, and Dukes. And for the connoissance of this Order, and the Knights thereof, hee gave to euery of them a Collor of gold, wrought with Cocke-shell shells, entrelacing on another with a double pointing Ribon of fillee, with golden Tagges, which King Francis the first, because his name was Francis, changed into a white Friers or Franciscans girdle, made of a twisted corde: and
hangeth

hanged on that Colborne table of Spine: *Chaplin* supping
 Rocks: of the institution of this Order is made a booke con-
 taining 98 Articles, wherein are set downe the things where-
 unto the Knights of this Order are subiect.

The first Order is that of the holy Ghost, instituted by Hen-
 ry the third, King of *France* at this present, on Newyeares
 day in the yeare of our Lord 1379: of this also is written a
 booke, containing the Articles wherunto the Knights there-
 of are bound. Among the which I have principally noted
 one, that is, to defend and sustaine the Clergie: for the king
 doth give to euery of them the rent of certaine Abbeyes, religi-
 ous houses, or other spirituall Lands, whereof they shall al-
 low a certaine stipend, to the entertaining of a certaine num-
 ber of religious persons, in euery religious house vnder him;
 and for that benefite, are sworne at their entering into the sayd
 Order, alwaies to defend the spiritualitie, and maintaine the
 Clergie in their priuiledges: but how they keepe their oath, it
 is well seene in euery place of their spirituall possessions: and
 thereof my selfe haue often times had ocular experience, for
 trauelling in that Countrey, and passing often times by good-
 ly religious houses, I haue sometimes for recreation (hauing
 wel tried the curtiuous demeanor, that comonly religious men
 vse towards strangers that come to view their houses) entred
 into sundry of them: where I haue diuers times bene suffici-
 ently enformed by the religious, how the king had given the
 rents and possessions of their houses to the Knights of his Or-
 der, with the conditions already rehearsed, which Knights al-
 low them such bare exultation, that by reason it is not suffi-
 cient to entertaine the fourth part of the number by them ap-
 pointed, almost all of them are constrained either to forsake
 their houses, & begge, or else there to starue: through which
 occasion, many goodly religious houses are of late fallen in
 decay for want of reparation, trimming vp, and inhabiting,
 and will doe more and more without a redresse: And this
 haue I learned in diuers religious houses, beside the common
 murmuring of the Clergie: and so wee may see, how these
 Knights, called, of the holy spirit, for to defend and maintaine
 the spiritualitie, doe vnder pretence thereof, rob, and prodi-

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gally wast the spirituall possessions : so that it may seeme only to be a policie (vnder the correction of better iudgement) put in the kings head, to diminish spirituall livings (which in that Country are wonderfull great) & satisfie his prodigall minde, in rewarding by that meanes his flatterers ; because through his exceeding laustifnesse, hee is scarceable otherwise to reward them. The Bishop of Rome considering what dismemb-
ring of Church-lands, and decay of Gods seruice, commeth through this Order, in the Realme of France ; will not grant the confirmation thereof, although the King hath bene instant for the same : but notwithstanding the Popes misliking thereof, the Order is maintained, though to the great weakening of the religion in that Country. Yea at the last celebration thereof, which was on New-yeeres day euen, 1581, I saw three Bishops were admitted into that Order, the com-
fiance wherof is a Dore, representing the holy Ghost, wraught in Orange tawny Velvet, garnished about with silver beames, which the Knights of that Order weare comonly vpon their clokes, before their hart.

The 13 Cantons of Swisserland.

THE inhabitants of Heluetia or Swisserland, after they had emancipated themselves from the yoke of the Empire, and expelled the nobilitie of the Emperiall faction, began to make leagues and confederacies one towne with another, to fortifie themselves by that meanes against forraine inuasions, if any hapned. And in proceesse of time, within little more then an hundred yeeres, are increased to the number of 13, which they call Cantons, by which the whole Country of Suisse is gouerned and defended. And heere (according to theyr antiquitie) I place them the first that confederated together, and gaue example to the rest, were Uri, Swis, Underuad, Villages : and these three by little and little, haue drawne to theyr faction all the rest that followeth, Lucerne, Zurich, Cities : Glaris, Zug, Villages : Berne, Fribourg, Souleuvre, Basle, Schaffouse, Cities : Appensel, village. Whereof 7. professe the Romish religion, .j. Uri, Swis, Underuad, Zug, Lucerne, Fri-
bourg,

and worthy matters.

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bourg, and *Soulleuvre*, the rest are *Zwinglians*: which diversitie of religion hath caused dissention, and mortall warres of late yeeres among them, although they be all sworn together to defend theyr liberties against strangers.

FINIS.

Non munus sed animus.